

The Lacombe Guardian

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U. S. May be Drawn Into War

London, May 14.—The American entry into Germany and the country which the Italian situation has taken by reason of the signing of France-Salandra and his cabinet are the features of to-day's war news.

The firm attitude which the American government has taken with regard to Germany's submarine action against her ships and citizens meets with general approval here, and the question now is not what the United States will do, but "what will Germany's answer be?" It is believed in high circles here that Germany will not agree to reverse her submarine blockade policy and that the conclusion is drawn that the United States will be compelled to sever diplomatic relations with her. The hope is expressed everywhere that the United States will not be drawn into war, as it is considered by observers of the situation that the last of great assistance to the Allies in their cause also would be an intelligent withdrawal.

The Italian situation is being considered. The resignation of Premier Salandra's cabinet, it is believed, must delay Italy's action with regard to the war, and it is thought that nothing in this respect will be decided upon until the chamber of deputies meets next week, unless in the meantime King Victor Emmanuel induces the government to retain office, which step the premier might take as assurance of the people's confidence in his policy.

GERMANS LOSE 35,000 IN 15 DAYS, AND GAIN NOTHING

Paris, May 9.—An absent note from Germany today says:

"The German general staff per-

sons in giving false details con-

cerning their own engagements."

During the last 15 days the enemy has suffered complete

checks and severe losses.

"The German attack on April 22 by two army corps using asphyxiating gas bombs, as at its object, the piercing of the Ypres front. The greater portion of the prisoners captured from us were overcome by fumes. We suffered no check. The rapidity of our counter-attacks prevented the enemy from attaining the left bank of the Yser canal and from establishing a strong position on the right bank."

"In these combats we inflicted heavy losses upon the enemy. Our actual front was established only two kilometers (about a mile and a quarter) behind the original front. Our men were now provided with means to protect themselves against gas attacks with asphyxiating bombs."

"Being unable to pierce our lines and compel us to give up possession of Ypres, the Germans used a marine gun, firing a distance of 35 kilometers (about 22 miles) on Dunkirk. This gun, which ceased firing after two days, did damage of no military importance."

"On April 23 the Germans endeavored to retake Les Eperies with three divisions. Heavy fighting occurred in the neighborhood of St. Remy and Calonne and on Les Eperies heights, but the Germans were repelled by counter-attacks. The number of losses was shown by great heaps of bodies. It may be said that the three divisions were completely decimated."

"Important progress has been made by the allied in the Bois de Bertigne, the Bois D'Amble and the Bois de Montigny. On April 26, the Germans attacked and captured the summit of Hartmannswiller, but their success was brief. We took the summit the following day, forcing the enemy a distance of 200 meters beyond the crest. We also made progress in the region of Schœnen-Rietzkopf, where guns of the enemy were captured."

"To sum up. During the last 15 days the enemy has attempted a heavy offensive which we speed-

ily broke down. The total of the German losses in the heights of the Meuse, in the Willems and Ypres has been more than 30,000. At no part have they broken through our lines. They have taken an important position from us. They have allowed half a dozen of their finest regiments to be decimated."

GERMANS MASS FOR BIG TACK ON YPRES LINE

London, May 8.—Information touching upon German movements and intentions in Flanders is contained in the following despatch to the Daily Express, sent from the Belgian frontier:

"German armies, newly massed in Flanders, and now trying steadily to increase the pressure on Ypres. They have delivered a series of determined attacks along the British front from the trenches before Pilgrim Hill No. 60, and apparently are on the eve of an assault on the British fort to drive the allies out of the present positions. These attacks are assisted by a lavish expenditure of fresh troops, poison gas, bombs and heavy shells."

"The Germans made further attacks east of Ypres on Tuesday, attempting to do so along the roads from Zonnebeke and St. Julien. They appear to have suffered a check at Steenstraete, where a part of the force entrenched on the ridge road on the west bank of the Yser, was forced across the bridge under a damaging artillery fire to which the Germans replied with poison gas and shells.

"Preparations have been made in a number of towns in Eastern Belgium to receive the Kaiser at Ixelles, where the war lord is expected to make his headquarters.

"The general headquarters at Ixelles, where the war lord is ex-

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THE END OF ROBLINISM

The inevitable has happened in Manitoba. The Manitoba government, headed by Sir Rodman Roblin, has thrown up the sponge and quit. It had sufficient perspicacity to read the handwriting on the wall and resign. No such utter collapse by a government going out of office has ever been known in Canada. It leaves without a shred of dignity or a particle of honor.

The Winnipeg parliament buildings scandal was the straw that broke the camel's back, but before that there was a long record of wrong doing that stamps the Roblin government with the unenviable distinction of being the very worst that has ever disgraced a western province. Utterly unscrupulous in its methods, greedy of power and money, reckless of decency or common everyday morality, it rode the neck of our sister provinces like an old man of the sea. The wonder is that the citizens of Manitoba endured its iniquities so long.

Now that the Roblin gang is down and out, the Liberal leader Hon. T. C. Norris, the new premier, will have the opportunity of making a thorough housecleaning. And the people of Manitoba rejoice that the reins of power have passed into such clean and capable hands.

BRITISH PRISONERS IN GERMANY.

From time immemorial prisoners of war have provoked pity and sympathy. The agony and humiliation of the British prisoners must be indescribably acute and galling. But from that state of suffering there can be no redress, it being part of the fortunes of war, but the lack of comforts and food stands in a different category. This will grow in volume and intensity as the days go by.

As a result of an official organization having been created recently to carry parcels to the British prisoners in Germany, insuring proper transmission through a neutral carrier, the "Khaki" Magazine of Imperial House, Kinway, London, has started a fund to supply food and comforts for those who have no relatives or friends to look after them, as it is known that these poor fellows are not getting a proper supply of food.

An appeal is made to you for \$2.00 only, as there are so many demands upon you in other directions. This will be well spent for the direct benefit of the prisoners, as there is no cost of transmission, and no waste of any description, information having been established showing the kind of food and clothing, etc., which can be sent without confiscation by the German government.

This appeal should get a large response, as there is no other fund which deals with this particular condition.

The "Khaki" Magazine and Cabled News Sheet was created primarily as a gift for the overseas soldiers, bringing them late news from their homes. It is now supplied free of charge, in addition to the soldiers at the front and in training, the various hospitals in England and France, as well as the grand old fleet. It is a purely patriotic endeavor and in no way commercial.

When the "Khaki" Magazine was founded, amongst the many who gave their support and expressions of good-will for the work it had undertaken were:

The Duke of Wellington, K.G.; The Duke of Manchester; The First Lord of the Admiralty; The Countess of Zetland; Lady Lever; Mrs. Leopold de Rothchild; Lieut. General Sir Robert Baden-Powell, K.C.V.O.; The Right Hon. Austen Chamberlain, P.C. M.P.; Lord Disbrough; The Earl of Essex; Viscount Bryce; Lord Willoughby de Broke; The Earl of Ronaldsay; Viscount Milner; Earl of Kintore; Sir Gilbert Parker, M.P.; Sir William Bull, M.P.; Mr. Evelyn Cecil, M.P.; The Right Hon. Sir Charles Johnston, Lord Mayor of London; The Right Hon. J. E. Ray-

ner, Lord Mayor of Liverpool; The Right Hon. W. H. Bowater, Lord Mayor of Birmingham; The Right Hon. James Tappart, Lord Provost of Aberdeen; The Right Hon. Crawford McCollum, Lord Mayor of Belfast.

All subscriptions will be published in this paper, and you are requested to send them to any one of the Royal Banks of Canada and mark it "Khaki Prisoner Fund." The subscriptions will also be duly acknowledged in the magazine and various newspapers in England from time to time.

THE DARDANELLES.

The rest of the war field has been dimmed or us in this first great (rarely) of our own. But another almost equally critical struggle has been going on in the desperate attempt of the allied fleet and armies to force the world's impregnable gateway. The work seems to have had to be begun almost over again under a new British commander, Admiral de Robeck. The same fortresses that were silenced before have been stormed again. But the work has been done this time on a far more complete scale. Land forces have been landed by the British in great numbers, not only at Enos, on the landward side of the Gulf of Saron, thus pushing eastward, but also at five points on the peninsula itself. Of all the landings attempted, though all were opposed by guns, guns and entanglements, only one failed. The French made a strong landing at Kamariah, on the Asiatic shore of the Dardanelles, but have since retired. The British thought they had come pretty well masters of the tongue of the peninsula below the Narrows. But the Turks are contesting that place. It is pretty plain that the assailants will have to contest further ground, trench by trench, not against Turks, but against Germans with modern German equipment. The cost of this perilous passage is going to be immense. The forces engaged, both naval and military, are very great. Among the assailants, the Australians seem to be getting notable honor.

NOT MATTER TO ARGUE.
ABOUT: ACTION NEEDED

London, May 10.—The cabinet is now considering the question whether the allies should employ poisonous gas against the Germans, according to the Daily Chronicle, which editorially argues that "it is clear from all the evidence that the German asphyxiating gases possess serious military importance and the enemy will continue to use them, probably on a growing scale, whenever conditions are favorable. A new and formidable weapon has been introduced into warfare, and much as we regret its introduction and censure the gross breach of international law by which it was introduced, neither regret nor censure will suffice to direct us."

"There were about 20 of the worst cases in the ward, on matresses, or more or less in a sitting position, piled up against the walls. Their faces, arms and hands were of a shiny, grey-black color. With their mouths open and leaden glazed eyes, all were swaying slightly backward and forward trying to get breath. It was a most appalling sight, all these poor black faces strangling for life—what with the groaning and the noise of the efforts for breathing."

"There was practically nothing to be done for them except to give them salt and water and try to make them sick. The effect the gas has is to fill the lungs with a watery, frothy matter, which gradually increases and rises until it fills up the whole lungs and comes to the mouth, then they die. It is suffocation, slow drowning, taking in some cases one or two days. Eight thousand patients out of 20,000 now and the most of the others will die, while those who get over the gas invariably develop acute pneumonia."

"It is without doubt the most awful form of swimming torture. Not one of the men I saw in the hospital had a scratch or wound. The Germans have given out that it is a rapid, painless death—the stars. No torture could be worse than to give them a dose of their own gas."

WHAT TO DO WITH MEN
THROUGHOUT EMPIRE
AFTER THE WAR.

Ottawa, May 8.—Commissioners Lamb and Colonel Hammond, of the Salvation Army, are here interviewing the cabinet in regard to the placing of men after the war. In regard to the object of his present mission to Canada, the Colonel stated that he was following up inquiries, essential to these after-the-war proposals, instituted by Commissioner Lamb in January last, when he visited Canada and consulted with many of the leading statesmen and commercial and industrial authorities on the subject.

The first thing that should be done, said the Colonel, is to set up some central authority, adequately equipped for inviting, obtaining and considering plans and proposals from all parts of the empire.

In the next place, it is proposed that the board should be authorized to assist, either by grant or outright or by loans, an approved scheme put forward by Dominion governments or local authorities or any substantial responsible society or individual.

"Third, a grant of \$10,000,000 or some adequate sum from the war fund should be made straight out to enable the board to meet the difficulties by the better permanent distribution of unemployed labor."

"Every man who was not disqualified by misconduct of some kind, drunkenness or vice, should have a free passage to any part of the empire where he could be profitably employed or where there was work available. Further, the army would send the man's family, if he had one, after him, also free of charge, as soon as he had found his feet and had a home."

AWFUL EFFECTS ARE OBSERVED IN HOSPITALS.

London, May 10.—The Chronicle prints a letter from a British officer who visited in hospital some of the men who were disabled by gas on Hill 60.

"The whole of England and the civilized world," he says, "ought to have the teeth fully brought before them in vivid detail, and not wrapped up in a present. When we got to the hospital we had no difficulty in finding the ward in which the men were, as the noise of the poor devils trying to get breath was sufficient to direct us."

"There were about 20 of the worst cases in the ward, on matresses, or more or less in a sitting position, piled up against the walls. Their faces, arms and hands were of a shiny, grey-black color. With their mouths open and leaden glazed eyes, all were swaying slightly backward and forward trying to get breath. It was a most appalling sight, all these poor black faces strangling for life—with the groaning and the noise of the efforts for breathing."

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GREAT BRITAIN HAS ITS COPPERHEADS.

London, May 8.—The Shipping World, edited by Major Jones, who was an officer in the Federal army in the American civil war, says:

"During the American rebellion there was a class of people who delighted in hostile criticism of President Lincoln, of the govern-

ment in power and of the generals and the army of the north. They were christened Copperheads, after the snakes of that name. They are still remembered with odium by the belligerents of the union."

"We in the British Isles have a superiority of these men, with specious heads and dubious patriotism, who treat their native land with contempt, the prime minister, the war office, for recruiting the army, and the ways of the general in the field of handling the army."

"These men are an active force among the people and are associated with a good number of London papers. They do not seem to flourish in Scotland, Ireland and Wales, but they are superabundant in London. We venture to suggest to Lord Kitchener that they should be rounded up and made to march up and down the Strand or Parliament street with a loaded knapsack."

"We have a good right to be thankful that these are Americans of the massachusetts like Root, Lodge and Choate."

WOMAN AND TWO SONS
CHARGED WITH MURDER.

Edmonton, May 9.—Mrs. Henry Myer, aged 60, and two of her sons, Henry and Conrad, aged 22 and 24, respectively, are in the R.N.W.M.P. barracks in this city, charged with the murder on their farm, near Junkins, 120 miles west of Edmonton, on the Grand Trunk Pacific, of Henry Myer, aged 51, husband and father. If the statement made by the youngest son, Reinhardt Myer, aged 16, and corroborated by Gottlieb, aged 20, and Jacob, aged 26, the second youngest and eldest sons, is true, a crime unparalleled in the history of this province has been committed.

The boy Reinhardt states that on or about the 22nd or 23rd of December last his father was taken by his mother and two brothers, Henry and Conrad, from the house into the cow stable and there bound to them. When he was taken the men were cut down and removed to the house. Later the body was buried at Stony Plain.

The first intimation of this alleged shooting murder was received at Stony Plain when the youngest son, Reinhardt, told his uncle, William Schmitz, of the circumstances surrounding the death of his father. Sgt. McHugh, R.N.W.M.P., stationed at Stony Plain, was notified and he at once advised headquarters in this city. Superintendent Wroughton sent Corporal Warrior and Whitley to Junkins, where they secured statements from Gottlieb and Jacob, substantiating in essential detail the story related by Reinhardt.

Coroner Dr. Otway, Stony Plain, ordered the body exhumed, and an inquest was held on Friday last. Dr. Brinkworth, of the city, performed the autopsy. Friday completed it with the assistance of Dr. Hall, pathologist at the University of Alberta.

The evidence of Reinhardt Myer and his uncle, Wm. Schmitz, was taken at the inquest, and a verdict returned to the effect that the deceased had been murdered and his wife and two sons responsible for the crime.

The accused were given a preliminary hearing before Inspector Jennings and remanded till Monday, May 17th, for trial.

Reinhardt told the coroner's jury at Stony Plain that he had seen his father's body hanging by the neck, suspended by a rope from a beam in the cow stable. He said he became frightened and left the place, returning three or four hours later to find that his father's body had been removed to the house.

The Myer family have lived in Canada about 25 years and the deceased settled originally in the Stony Plain district. All the children of the family except the eldest son, Jacob, were born at Stony Plain, including besides the four younger sons, a daughter who is now married and is living in the United States. They are Russian Germans.

Some few years ago the deceased sold his farm at Stony Plain and returned to Russia, later coming back to Canada and taking up a homestead near Junkins. One of the accused, Henry, is

married and resides with his wife on a quarter section adjoining that owned by his late father.

The accused woman and her two sons deny the charge of murder, but otherwise refuse to offer any explanation or suggest a motive for the statements made by the other three boys.

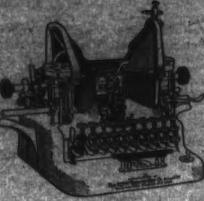
DRY CANTEENS FOR CANADIANS
AN TROOPS.

Ottawa, May 8.—There was issued on Wednesday a formal military order authorizing the establishment of dry canteens for each outfit of the Canadian expeditionary force and also for each unit of the active militia, when training.

The order provides that these canteens are to be carried on under the supervision of the officer commanding the unit, or a committee appointed by them. They are to be inspected daily by an officer, and once a month by a commanding officer appointed by him.

These canteens are to be maintained solely for the use and benefit of the unit, and are not on any condition to be subject to outsiders. All profits arising from the canteens are to be applied for the benefit of the unit to which it belongs.

Mr. OLIVER
Typewriter



It is economy to buy the best.

All I ask is the opportunity to prove to you that the Oliver Typewriter is the best in the world. If you need a typewriter you owe it to yourself to become acquainted with the Oliver.

F. H. SCHOOLEY, Local Agent.



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Spring and Summer
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Suits made to measure
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Blue



Ribbon

COFFEE and BAKING POWDER

Has your morning cup of coffee a full rich flavor and delicate aroma? If not ask for Blue Ribbon coffee when giving your next order and notice the difference. You will be agreeably surprised. Blue Ribbon Tea, Coffee, Baking Powder, Spices and Extracts all one grade—the best.

Premier Asquith is Optimistic on Result of War.

London, May 4.—Premier Asquith, addressing a meeting of a committee formed to encourage recruiting among employees of the wholesale and retail distributing trades of the country today, said that out of 700,000 clerks, commercial travellers and other workers, in these trades 430,000 had joined the army.

The premier stated that inquiries were being made with regard to the recruiting in the cotton trade, brass manufacturing, hotels and other branches of industry, with the view to making a further appeal.

Mr. Asquith proceeded to point out what women have done to release men for the army. Up to April 24 more than 60,000 women had enrolled on the war register initiated by the board of trade. In one of the largest engineering works in Newcastle, in the department of the munition of shells, he saw three thousand women at work. If that could be done in an occupation so far removed from the normal activities of women it ought to be a far easier task in other trades.

The premier insisted that the people recognized the gravity of the war and did not have to be flogged or goaded by rhetorical incitements before they could be induced to obey the call of duty.

"Never in the history of any nation has that recognition been more clear and universal, or that exhortation more prompt and more unselfish," he said. "We have made a magnificent beginning. We have stemmed the tide of aggression and the men have shown a spirit worthy of the best traditions of the race. I would say to the nation: Proceed in the same way and in the same tempo."

"Every branch in our first line has been made good and there are still in reserve, untried, and to the enemy, unsuspected resources, which you must mobilize and organize to the full. I am not the least ashamed to call myself an optimist; not that I underrate the prowess of the enemy, the gravity of the enemy, the imperious need for the unsurpassed exercise of our national qualities of patience, constancy, reason and fortitude. I am an optimist because I believe in the righteousness of our cause, and because I am confident that by personal and corporate effort and self-sacrifice there is nothing that we shall leave undone to bring that cause—the struggle short or long—to a decisive and glorious issue."

Canadian Writes of Enemy's Marksmanship.

London, May 10.—The following is contributed by Lt. J. H. Neale, of the Royal Grenadiers, Toronto, and of the 1st Battalion 1st Division Canadian Expeditionary Force, who is at present in England on sick leave:

It was during the early part of the war that the British Expeditionary Force after its accomplishment of one of the greatest achievements in military history, stood at bay on the Marne. At this period, before the fighting became "stalemate," before the opposing armies had commenced seriously to dig themselves in and fight continuously from the cover of their trench parapets, and in order to read the strategy of British marksmanship and the secret of the success of their rifle fire on the Germans. During this stage of the war we constantly read of the British soldier being inclined to treat the German rifle as a joke, expressing anxiety only on account of Jack Johnson's Coalheads and Black Marus.

During the past few months we have not heard quite so much contempt expressed for our enemy's marksmanship, and many illusions are made in letters from newly-arrived "A" files who are very quick to disabuse the minds of friends at home as to any opinion they may have formed from earlier correspondence and reports.

Since my return from France I have been constantly asked, "What is it that so many of our men fall victims to the German sniper, apparently without any chance of retaliation?... My questioners' idea being, 'If the Germans have got us in such a position that we cannot put our heads over the

parapet of a trench and cannot even make a hole in the iron loopholes, safe, why cannot we, with our superiority of arm, do likewise?' For the benefit of those who, like a general, may not be versed in small arms and are not expert in an explanation that may prove satisfactory.

Speaking in his own words, the system of training need put us allies and our enemies, I venture to express the opinion that no finer or more thorough system exists in the world than that used by the British army today. Were this a article a treatise on musketry I could dwell at some length on this system which has reached its culminating point in efficiency. Suffice it to say that during the last ten years the system of this training has been watched by experts and the "Court on the" has been narrowed year after year.

The British soldier knows his rifle down to the minutest detail, and he is taught to use it, not as a prize-winner or pot-hunter, but as a soldier. His military efficiency is measured by his marksmanship, containing full command of marksmanship. He is taught the importance of rapid fire, and every soldier, in order to be an efficient marksman must be able to fire 15 shots per minute, loading each charge separately from his pouch, making a high average of hits. It is now an established fact that the efficiency of this rapid fire saved the force during the retreat from Mons and thus in all probability saved Paris. When one considers the fact that the Germans have maintained sudden bursts of rapid fire, for machine gun, one can more readily understand what this means.

The rifle of the British army is made for the obtaining of superiority of fire preparatory to an assault, and it has lived up to its reputation. It is not a "sniper" or "Bible" weapon, and was never meant to be. The short range of its barrel gives it a perfect balance, but its trajectory is therefore much higher than that of the long-barreled rifle.

According to reports, the German sniper, who is usually trained snipers who are then long-barreled Mausers fitted with telescopic sights, these rifles having a very flat trajectory up to 700 yards. It is therefore easy for them during the present trench fighting to assume a temporary ascendancy. Their loop-holes are arranged at an angle to their trench line and their sniping is done obliquely, which makes these loopholes doubly hard to locate.

While I do not intend to belittle the effect that this sniping has on us, I can candidly state that when an assault is being made or repulsed, which events involve a great issue, our superiority of fire is the main factor.

It may be of interest to know that the Ross rifle, with which the Canadian contingent is armed, is similar in trajectory to the German Mauser. Also owing to the operation night with its fine adjustment in degrees, every Ross rifle, as issued, is a rifle that can be used for sniping. This rifle, while of solid construction, is nevertheless delicate in its mechanism, requiring knowledge and constant care, and while its merits for rough service remain yet to be proved, its barrel and its sights are absolutely perfect; its trajectory is flat and for long range shooting it is second to none.

Speaking generally, the men of the Canadian contingent are good men, and in the Battalion to which I belong we have men who have taken up sniping at the hobby for years. These men have "sniped the sniper" and many a German sharpshooter has answered the call of a Canadian bullet.

After my first experience in the trenches I formed the opinion that the German snipers were well concealed in the rear of their fire trenches from which points and at long range, they did their deadly shooting. I am now, however, convinced that they are located in their front trenches and fire from carefully made loop-holes, such as I have described. Perseverance, while inglorious for general observation, are of very little use in locating these loop-holes, as they can only be put up for a short time before a bullet smashes the upper mirror.

When an enemy loophole is successfully located, it is only a matter of taking a chance through our own loopholes before a bullet smashes the upper mirror. The positions of the allies are in tact and the situation on the Belgian front is excellent.

"Measures have been taken to prevent a further bombardment through heavy guns. The result of these measures can be seen, as the inhabitants of Dunkirk are

Premier Asquith Tells of Landing of Allied Forces in Turkey

London, May 8.—The operations in the Dardanelles are being pressed forward under highly satisfactory conditions, Premier Asquith told the house of commons Wednesday afternoon in the course of a statement upon the combined naval and land attack on the Gallipoli peninsula.

The premier said in part:

"At daybreak on April 25, landing occurred, the troops making use of six landing places. By nightfall 29,000 men had disembarked in the face of a fierce opposition by infantry and artillery entrenched behind successive rows of wire entanglements."

"The leading brigade of the 29th division were held up to the west of Sod El Bahr, but at sunset they succeeded in a fine attack along the heights which made possible the taking of a good position covering the disembarkation of the remainder of the division.

"The leading brigade of the Australian and New Zealand corps went ashore at Gaby Tepe at half-past four o'clock in the morning in complete silence. The enemy our

at the black range, but the breach was rushed with great effect and the attack carried out with the utmost dash up the slope.

"French forces secured a landing at Kuan Kule, and advanced rapidly to the south.

"Every report speaks of the magnificent co-operation of the naval forces. I regret the casualties were very heavy, including the death of Brigadier-General Napier.

"During April 26, the disease ashore were subjected to continuous and determined attacks from the enemy, but these in every case were repulsed with heavy losses." The 29th division under command of General Hunter, with great valor carried the Turkish position at Sod El Bahr which consisted of rocky ravines, ruined houses and wire entanglements.

"By evening of April 27, the 20th division was also ashore and had advanced two miles from the point of landing. They were joined by the French troops who, having fulfilled the task of silencing the hostile batteries on the Asiatic coast which interfered with the landing on the Gallipoli peninsula, had recrossed the straits. The Australian and New Zealand corps, however, had recrossed the straits. The Australian and New Zealand corps, however, had recrossed the straits.

"While I do not intend to belittle the effect that this sniping has on us, I can candidly state that when an assault is being made or repulsed, which events involve a great issue, our superiority of fire is the main factor.

It may be of interest to know that the Ross rifle, with which the Canadian contingent is armed, is similar in trajectory to the Canadian Patriotic Fund. Only the prolongation of the war for a longer period than at present, anticipated will make a second appeal necessary. The patriotic fund is now growing much more rapidly, to approximately 12,000 families in Canada. The expenditure has taken an upward leap during the last months or so, and the fund is at present paying out \$225,000 per month. This is expected to increase to \$260,000 soon, at which figure it will have reached its greatest limit. In the early months of the year a second appeal was looked upon as almost certain. But a steady income from subscribers, both new and in fulfillment of pledges made last autumn, is being received.

Dunkirk People are Reassured.

Paris, May 8.—General Fayolle, military governor of Dunkirk, issued a statement Thursday to reassure the people of the city that there was no longer danger. In view of a reversal of the bombardment such as was directed against Dunkirk on two days recently by the Germans. The statement says: "The continued exodus of inhabitants in a rearward direction, from the city, has only been a temporary measure, showing thus far that the positions of the allies are intact and the situation on the Belgian front is excellent.

"Measures have been taken to prevent a further bombardment through heavy guns. The result of these measures can be seen, as the inhabitants of Dunkirk are

only to remain quietly at home. Nearly all the victims of previous bombardments were killed in the streets and all that is needed is to seek shelter if the bombardment is renewed."

Railways Must Make Funds in Shorter Time.

Ottawa, May 4.—The railway companies in Canada fail to refund the price of an unused ticket within 30 days from demand on one class of ticket, or 60 days on another, they are liable to a fine of \$25.

The railway commission has so ruled. An order just issued by Chief Commissioner Drayton and concurred in by his brother commissioners reads as follows:

"That every railway company subject to the jurisdiction of the board repay to every holder of a ticket over its railway within 30 days from demand on one class of ticket, the price of the ticket, and within 60 days from demand on another class of ticket, the cost of the ticket, if it is unused in whole or in part, less the regular fare for the distance for which such ticket may have been used."

"That every such railway company failing to comply with the foregoing regulation be liable to a penalty of a sum not exceeding \$25 for every such failure."

Another Report from North Sea of Naval Activity.

London, May 1.—Another report having to do with naval activity in the North Sea was transmitted in a press despatch received here yesterday from Amsterdam. This message said urgent orders had been received at the Hook of Holland for the immediate preparation for service of four Dutch lifeboats and two Red Cross boats. These vessels were directed to wait until steam up that they could be able to leave on a moment's notice.

The message added that there was no explanation of this order of news of a sea fight, but that it was expected the vessels would be instructed to proceed to the North Hinder lightship in the North Sea near the Franco-Belgian border.

Convict Says Springer Gave Him Dynamite to Blow Up Safes.

Saskatoon, May 8.—William H. Springer, former chief detective of Saskatoon, was placed on trial Thursday morning before Judge Elwood on a charge of being accessory to safe blowing committed by Charles McMillan and Charles Springer, who are now serving 10-year sentences in Edmonton.

McMillan was given by Springer and McMillan showing that after being blown up he had fled to Prince Albert, North Battleford, and then to Peterborough and Scott, where he met Springer in Saskatoon, who protected them by telling them to keep indoors and in other ways to escape prosecution.

Springer denied entirely the statements he had made at previous hearings at the Clarke trial at Edmonton as to conversations with Warden Ponsford there and alleged promises of leniency.

McMillan stated Springer supplied him with ten or a dozen sticks of dynamite with which to make nitro-glycerine to blow up safes, and also accepted \$100 to pay arrears of rent. McMillan denied it. It is likely the trial will last several days.

Victim of Macleod Shootings Affray Dies of Wounds.

Macleod, May 8.—John Zoet, the peace district rancher who was shot in the face and head following a quarrel at a school trustees' meeting Wednesday, died as the result of his injuries Thursday morning at the Macleod hospital.

D. F. Coxson, his neighbor, who was arrested by the mounted police in connection with the affray, is now held on the charge of murder.

Kingston Guards Bayonet Germans.

Kingston, Ont., May 1.—Two German soldiers were wounded Thursday night at Fort Henry,

only to remain quietly at home. Nearly all the victims of previous bombardments were killed in the streets and all that is needed is to seek shelter if the bombardment is renewed."

Reasons Why

The
OLIVER
Typewriter

Is Superior to all others

6. Drawing Lines.—The Oliver is the only typewriter made with a vertical and horizontal ruling device. This device comes instantly into operation when lines in any direction are needed, and is a great convenience in billing, invoicing or tabulating.

Watch this space for further reasons.

F. H. SCHOOLEY, Agent, Lacombe

JOB PRINTING

The Guardian is prepared to handle all kinds of commercial printing, including envelopes, letter heads, bill heads, business cards, circulars, handbills, posters, etc.

PROVINCE OF ALBERTA

Department of Municipal Affairs

Notice of Court for Confirmation of Returns of Unpaid Taxes.

Notice is hereby given that the Judge of the District Court has appointed Friday, the 25th day of June, 1915, at 10 o'clock a.m., for the holding of a Court at the Court House in the City of Red Deer for confirmation of the Returns of Unpaid Taxes made under the provisions of Section 91 of the Local Improvement Act, covering the following Local Improvement Districts, viz:

Large Districts numbers 349, 344, 374, 406, 433, 434.

Small Districts numbers 339, 340, 341, 342, 371, 398, 400, 401, 402.

Also for confirmation of the Returns of Unpaid Taxes made under the provisions of Section 19 of the School Assessment Ordinance by the Secretary-Treasurers of the following School Districts, viz:

Nov. 219, 245, 249, 251, 252, 291,

292, 299, 329, 335, 349, 361, 378,

394, 404, 483, 495, 527, 531, 543,

549, 551, 556, 566, 577, 586, 594,

601, 636, 640, 666, 687, 707,

756, 766, 768, 770, 772, 786, 791,

809, 826, 865, 890, 905, 978, 1014,

1018, 1044, 1045, 1046, 1065, 1173,

1186, 1207, 1209, 1414, 1484, 1487,

1488, 1493, 1522, 1586, 1617, 1627,

1630, 1670, 1734, 1764, 1793, 1808,

1807, 1808, 1944, 1945, 1956, 1974,

1977, 1986, 1994, 2049, 2074, 2091,

2164, 2169, 2165, 2166, 2168, 2226,

2221, 2277, 2415, 2577, 2653, 2652,

2744, 2816, 2817.

Also for confirmation of the Tax Enforcement Return made under the provisions of Section 11 of the Educational Tax Act, covering lands located in the following Districts:

Nov. 359, 360, 341, 342, 343, 344,

371, 374, 388, 392, 400, 401, 408,

439, 441, as shown on official map

prepared by the Department of Municipal Affairs.

Dated at Edmonton this 20th day of April, 1915.

John PEERZ, Deputy Minister of Municipal Affairs

Magnet Lodge No. 12

I. O. O. F.

Meets in Masonic Hall, Lacombe, every Thursday evening at 8 o'clock. Visiting brothers always welcome. J. Nottingham, N. G., G. Baker, R. S.

Col. W. A. Stewart

Auctioneer

Lacombe—Alberta
Farm Sales, Stock Sales, Merchandise and Bankrupt Sales called. Terms eight. I solicit your business. Call Phone 120.

Germans' Hate of the British

Savarian Says Only Poorer Men Are Sent to Fight the Teutons, and Denounces Mixture of Races

In Allier Banks

Sympathy and admiration for France and Belgium only last for the English, such are the feelings of the Germans, according to a letter which a Bavarian officer, once in the trenches, to a friend in England. An interesting insight into the feelings of the Germans is given in the London Times, which quotes the movement of the German army in France, published recently in the London Times.

"I have fought in France," says the letter, "and now I am in France. It is dreadful. The villages and towns burned and destroyed, the roads filled with the dead. I hope that you, and your husband, have known a bit of Germany. Fewer people believe than I that the French are rabbish that burn all on the roads, and women and children are stoned all day."

"My word, I have never seen anything like it. The French have no plumb the poor come for food and for the physician. For course, as soon as any one who was not a soldier shot at the French, and the spirit was still on fire, then the punishment is known. The men were shot and the women were stoned. The French worst soldier has a greater value for us than a whole town in Belgium."

"In the second month things like this have been done and nothing is quiet. The people in Belgium are content to work and live in peace, and the French people are friendly to us. We are not much. Only—and this is the point I wish to aim at—with English people things are quite different."

"Let me tell you, our feelings against the different nations. For Belgium and France, sympathy and admiration for their soldiers. They are treated as well as possible, like one of our own men. Russia, Serbia, Montenegro, and all the other is of course, the same. The English, however, while addressing his hate, contumacy in Wales. He was speaking with some earnestness in the hope of impressing upon his countrymen what they must and must not do if their country should be threatened. He undertook to point out the chief obstacles in which Great Britain is involved."

"Speaking with full knowledge that every word he might utter would attract world-wide attention, he must have carefully considered what he said. His speech, however, may be regarded as the result of careful study and matured thought upon his part, as worthy of consideration in those conditions, and influences which serve to break or neutralize the will being and power of a nation."

"He is the owner of a big mill, and will do his best to help his countrymen. He is the owner of those Indians. A human? No; a kind of human that lives the life of an animal, a dangerous animal at that. He has been engaged at present to fight for civilization."

"He is hired to kill our men, and every one of us has a position at home, whether wealthy or poor, high and com-

mon. Do you understand? From the creatures like dangerous animals? And those who let them fight for themselves? That is the fight for the world. You do not know what they do like animals. But your government knows that a highly civilized land Germany is; they are the leaders in arts and science, and in trade."

"At the beginning of this war there was nobody in Germany who was willing to be a soldier. There were 600,000 volunteers. His lists with names in everybody could see that the numbers were right. We know that it is not so. There were many, many who did not want this war, and that at present you must try all means to get soldiers."

"Friendship and weapons brother, and we have a good one. And very honest and very well, but they have no feeling for 'fair play,' attack them and they throw down their rifles. When they were asked what they had in the back, they let you come in a distance of three or four yards about like fools, and when they hit you by them they throw down their rifles and expect you to give them quarter."

"Friendship and weapons brother, and we have a good one. And very honest and very well, but they have no feeling for 'fair play,' attack them and they throw down their rifles. When they were asked what they had in the back, they let you come in a distance of three or four yards about like fools, and when they hit you by them they throw down their rifles and expect you to give them quarter."

"The English-French alliance, the French-English naval alliance, the entente in Canada and Caribbea, it is in the hands of the English. Right or wrong, this is not the place to discuss—an Anglo-German war. France and Russia and the other lot do not want to fight. They are not in the mood for England. Because our feelings are so sharp—I do not want to go to England. I am sure the war will come, but the island of Britain will not be so far away from it."

"You do not hear the truth about things in Germany. The whole French report from November 1 to January 15 is a lie. Since this time I have been in two places where I have pretended to have made progress. Not a word is true. These poor, poor

people are not to be blamed, but quickly relieved by Maria E. Kennedy, No. 38, 10th Street, New York.

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery

Dr

**The Store
with the
Best Values**

THE LEADING STORE

**The Store
with the
Right Prices**

TO BUY HERE IS FOR YOUR ADVANTAGE

Ladies' Waists

We have a large assortment of Ladies' spring and summer Waists in voile and crepe. They are of a very pretty design. These are special values. Prices are..... \$1.00 \$1.25 \$1.50 \$1.75 to \$4.00

Children's and Misses' Hose

It is our aim to give you the best Hose that money can buy. We have them in heavy and fine ribbed and lace thread, all sizes.

Buster Brown Hose, special..... 25c pair
Holeproof, regular 35c for..... 25c pair
Plain Cotton..... 2 pair for 25c

Children's and Misses' Dresses

We have a full range of Children's and Misses' Dresses in all the newest and latest styles. These are extra good values. Price from 50c up to \$3.50

Ladies' Dresses

Just opened another shipment of Ladies' new summer Dresses. Materials are voile and cotton crepes in the latest styles.

Prices from..... \$1.00 to \$7.00

Men's Boot Special

Just arrived, a shipment of Men's gunmetal and box calf Boots, Blucher style, well finished and perfect fitting. These are special values. On sale per pair..... \$3.50

Tennis Shoes

Now is the time to buy your Tennis Shoes. These are special values. Black canvas top, Blucher style, all sizes, per pair..... \$1.10

NOTICE--Our Grocery Department carries a full line of Groceries. It is our motto to give you nothing but the best pure food, all fresh and reliable. We also carry good variety of Garden Seeds, such as Potter's, Steele Briggs', Ferry's, in package or bulk.

**Agent for
Ideal
Patterns**

A. M. Campbell Lacombe

**Our Hardware
is
at your service**

Here Are The Facts

The wearing of spectacles has been for so long associated with the advance of old age that young and attractive females whose stock in trade consists largely in youthfulness and good looks, are not going to submit to any such badge of old age as a pair of rimmed spectacles.

And eyeglasses to the optician, to be but incompletely equipped in knowledge of what they are doing, are "making a mess" and are almost certain to breed the appearance of a comely female for eye examination lest she demands eyeglasses, irrespective of her nasal claims to recognition.

We understand the correct fitting of eyeglasses and can adjust them to any face that can retain this form of spectacle-wear.

The fact is, that the correct and harmonious fitting of eyeglasses is just as much an art, and as such, has to be learned, as the correction of errors of refraction is of science.

A pair of rimless eyeglasses of the proper dimensions to conform to the size and shape of the face, will improve even the homeliest features.

But a small pair of lenses fitted to a large face, will make the owner think he is an idiot and his friends will laugh themselves to death.

Come and have your glasses fitted by an Expert Optician who is also an expert on frame fitting.

"Fire Feet Past the Entrance of the Royal Bank."

PAUL HOTSON

Jeweler and Optician
Issuer of Marriage Licenses
Royal Bank Building

charge of the hospital during Miss Pye's absence this winter, and is a careful and capable nurse.

Last week Major Outhit, of Calgary, was here inspecting the Cadets of the Lacombe school. Cadets to the number of thirty-five paraded and drilled, and were complimented by the major on their efficiency.

Captain C. W. Gatskell, one of our best known farmers, it is learned, has been recommended to lead the company of reinforcements selected from the 50th, Calgary, for immediate service to aid in filling up the gaps in the first Canadian contingent in France.

On Saturday, the 8th, T. Booknell, of the Gall Lake district, was before Justice of the Peace Birch and Portland, at Bentley, on a charge of cruelty to animals. It appears that he had driven a horse with a broken leg for several miles. He pleaded guilty and was fined \$50 and costs.

On Sunday afternoon during the absence of John Morrison who is living on the Alex Ledingham farm, adjoining the Experimental Farm, the house was broken into and clothing and provisions stolen. A tramp who was seen hanging around the neighborhood that day is believed to be the guilty man.

The police were notified as soon as Mr. Morrison returned home and discovered the burglary, but the house had had ample time to make his get away and hide till darkness gave him a chance to make for the next town. On Wednesday a vagrant was seen hanging around the neighborhood.

Nurse Hamilton is in charge of the Lacombe Hospital for the present. Miss Hamilton is well known in town, having had

of the one seen here on Sunday was arrested at Wetaskiwin and sent up for thirty days.

Miss Pye, who for the past five years has been in charge of the Lacombe Hospital, this week sent in her resignation to the Board, and will shortly leave for the east, where she has been offered the position of matron in one of Canada's largest hospitals. Since taking charge of the Lacombe Hospital, Miss Pye has proved herself a most efficient and capable nurse, and the fact that Lacombe Hospital has made a name for itself throughout the Province, by the great percentage of successful cases turned out, speaks well for her ability. Miss Pye is considered by the eastern medical fraternity to be one of Canada's cleverest nurses, especially in surgical cases, and her services have been sought by many of the large city hospitals.

Her many friends in Lacombe and vicinity wish her every success in her new field of labor.

As usual, Blackfalds is again to the front with their annual celebration on May 24th. As is well known, last year's celebration was a great success, and this year will be even better, the community sparing neither time nor expense to make it the best in the Province. There will be baseball, football, races, etc., and you will be sure of a good day's sport.

The citizens of Blackfalds are to be congratulated on their enterprise, and no doubt there will be a large gathering on the 24th. Watch for posters announcing the events and prizes offered, which will be set in a few days. All roads lead to Blackfalds on May 24th.

"BUSINESS AS USUAL"

EDMONTON
Spring Race Meet

MAY 22, 24 and 25, 1915

\$4000.00 IN PURSES
Best Half Mile Track in Canada
Fastest Horses in the West

Excursion Rates on all Railroads
General Admission 50c. Reserved Seats 25c.
Women Admitted Free

EDMONTON EXHIBITION ASSOCIATION, LIMITED
W. R. WEST, President
W. J. STARZ, Manager
Box 216, Edmonton

Items of Interest Locally

The banks observed Arbor Day as usual.

Government horse buyers will be in Lacombe on the 23rd to buy horses for the army.

The Black Box continues to draw big crowds at the Rex. Every instalment of the play is replete with thrilling episodes.

The new No. 9 Oliver, the most up to date thing in typewriters, is now on the market. Investigate its merits and you will buy it.

MILLER—At Blackfalds, on May 10th, to Mr. and Mrs. D. F. Miller, a daughter.

TROUT—At Blackfalds, on Friday, May 7th, to Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Trout, a daughter.

MARRIED.

SAMBROOK-McPHERSON—At the Methodist parsonage, Lacombe, on May 9th, 1915, by Rev. E. T. Scragg, William Ernest Sambrook, to Vera May McPherson, both of Bentley.

POTTER-PARKER—At Blackfalds, on May 8th, 1915, by Rev. E. T. Scragg, William G. P. Owes Parker, Acting Deputy Attorney General.

Frederick Potter, of Blackfalds, to Elsie May Parker, of Oshawa, Ont.

**PUBLIC
NOTICE**

A. Sitting of the District Court will be held at Lacombe on Wednesday, May 25th, commencing at 10 o'clock a.m.

Dated at Edmonton, May 14th, 1915.